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L1: Entry 5 of 26 File: DWPI Oct 19, 2000

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 2000-619232
DERWENT-WEEK: 200059

TITLE: Assay for detecting inhibitors of herpesvirus infections monitors the phosphorylation state of polypeptides with a Us1.5 phosphorylation site

INVENTOR: OGLE, W O; ROIZMAN, B

PRIORITY-DATA: 1999US-128500P (April 9, 1999)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
WO 200061794 A1	October 19, 2000	E	043	C12Q001/48
AU 200042080 A	November 14, 2000		000	C12Q001/48

INT-CL (IPC): C12 Q 1/48

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: WO 200061794A
BASIC-ABSTRACT:

NOVELTY - Screening assay to determine substances able to inhibit herpesvirus infections uses a polypeptide comprising a Us1.5 phosphorylation site, a candidate inhibitor and a kinase and compares the phosphorylation state of the polypeptide with that of a similar polypeptide contacted with the kinase in the absence of the candidate inhibitor.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Screening candidate substance for inhibition of herpesvirus infections comprises obtaining a polypeptide comprising a Us1.5 phosphorylation site, contacting the polypeptide with a candidate inhibitor and a kinase under conditions to effect phosphorylation of the polypeptide, determining phosphorylation of the polypeptide and comparing the phosphorylation state with that of a similar polypeptide contacted with the kinase in the absence of the candidate inhibitor.

INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

(1) a peptide (P1) that inhibits posttranslational modification of herpesvirus Us1.5 comprising at least 10 consecutive amino acids (aa) from sequence (I), (II), (III) or (IV) given in the specification;

(2) a peptide (P2) that inhibits posttranslational modification of herpesvirus Us1.5 comprising 20-100 consecutive aa and containing a first region of at least 10 consecutive aa from one or more of (I), (II), (III) or (IV) and a second region of at least 10 consecutive aa from one or more of (I), (II), (III) or (IV);

(3) a polypeptide (P3) that binds to a phosphorylation site in Us1.5; and

(4) a method of inhibiting herpesvirus infection by contacting a cell with a polypeptide that binds to a Us1.5 phosphorylation site.

(I) comprises 25 aa, (II) comprises 26 aa, (III) comprises 29 aa and (IV) comprises 29 aa all from herpes simplex virus type 1.

ACTIVITY - Virucide.

No biological data is given.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - Inhibitor of posttranslational modification of Us1.5.

USE - The inhibitor of Us1.5 phosphorylation is used to inhibit herpesvirus infection in a cell before or after the cell is contacted with herpesvirus (claimed). In particular the inhibitor is used to prevent herpes simplex virus infections.

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: WO 200061794A
EQUIVALENT-ABSTRACTS:

CHOSEN-DRAWING: Dwg.0/14

L6: Entry 1 of 2 File: DWPI Jan 25, 2001

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 2001-159472
DERWENT-WEEK: 200238

TITLE: Inhibiting transport of neurotropic viruses in cells, useful e.g. for preventing symptoms of reinfection, by blocking interaction between viral tegument protein and cellular motor protein

INVENTOR: ARMATI, P J; CUNNINGHAM, A L ; DIEFENBACH, E M ; DIEFENBACH, R J ; HOLLAND, D J ; MIRANDA-SAKSENA, M ; PENFOLD, M

PRIORITY-DATA: 1999AU-0001719 (July 20, 1999)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
WO 200105410 A1	January 25, 2001	E	025	A61K035/30
EP 1202741 A1	May 8, 2002	E	000	A61K035/30
AU 200059535 A	February 5, 2001		000	A61K035/30

INT-CL (IPC): A61 K 35/30; A61 K 35/76; A61 K 38/17; A61 P 25/00; A61 P 25/02

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: WO 200105410A
BASIC-ABSTRACT:

NOVELTY - Preventing or reducing transport of a neurotropic virus (NV) within a neuron or cell by altering, or preventing, interaction between a structural tegument protein (I) of NV and a motor protein (II) of the cell, is new.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for an antiviral composition containing a compound (III) able to alter or prevent interaction between (I) and (II).

ACTIVITY - Antiviral.

No biological data is given.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - Provision of decoy molecules that bind to (I) or (II), preventing the normal interaction between virus and cell. The method is based on the observation that interaction between the tegument protein US11 of herpes simplex and the ubiquitous kinesin heavy chain is the mechanism of anterograde transport of virus in rat axons.

USE - The method is used to prevent transport of varicella zoster, rabies virus and particularly herpes simplex, i.e. to prevent clinical symptoms of reinfection and/or development of a latent state of the virus in ganglia.

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: WO 200105410A
EQUIVALENT-ABSTRACTS:

CHOSEN-DRAWING: Dwg.0/5

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DATE: Monday, April 21, 2003

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DB=DWPI; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ			
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L5	Holland D.in. and virus	1	L5
L4	Holland D.in.	63	L4
DB=USPT; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ			
L3	Holland David.in. and virus	1	L3
L2	Holland David.in.	26	L2
DB=PGPB; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ			
L1	Holland David.in.	0	L1

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

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CHOSEN-DRAWING: Dwg.0/14